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GERMAN U-BOAT AT BALTIMORE

It Carries Dyestuffs And Mails From Germany

The British Warships Eluded Several Times By Unarmed Craft

Baltimore, July 10.—The first submarine merchantman, the German undersea liner Deutschland, anchored below Baltimore Sunday night after voyaging safely across the Atlantic, passing the allied blockading squadrons and eluding enemy cruisers watching for her off the American coast.

The vessel carries mail and a cargo of 750 tons of costly chemicals and dyestuffs and is to carry back home a similar amount of nickel and crude rubber, sorely needed by the German army.

Fifteen days out from Bremerhaven to Baltimore, the submarine reached safety between the Virginia Capes at 1:45 o'clock Sunday morning, passing in on the surface.

The Deutschland was met by Captain Fred Coker of the Virginia Pilots' association, who was bringing the submarine to this port when she was met by the tug Timmins, on board of which was Captain Hirsch. Captain Coker then left the undersea craft, which was ordered by Captain Hirsch to Baltimore.

Captain Coker stated that the undersea craft is more than 300 feet long, 30 feet wide and was drawing 17 feet of water when she entered the Virginia Capes. The submarine is propelled by two Diesel engines of 600 horsepower and makes about 14 knots an hour. She is larger than the average freight steamer and makes a speed of about three knots in excess of the speed attained by the average freight boat.

The Deutschland is commanded by Captain Kairig and manned by a crew of 29 Germans. She left the German port on June 23, according to the story Captain Kairig told Captain Coker. Captain Kairig, according to Captain Coker, who was shown through the submarine, told him that the trip across the Atlantic was uneventful. The captain of the submarine said that he passed several British merchant ships and one British battleship.

Submarine Unarmed.

The Deutschland is unarmed. Her master and German representatives in this country probably will contend that her status is that of an unarmed merchant ship.

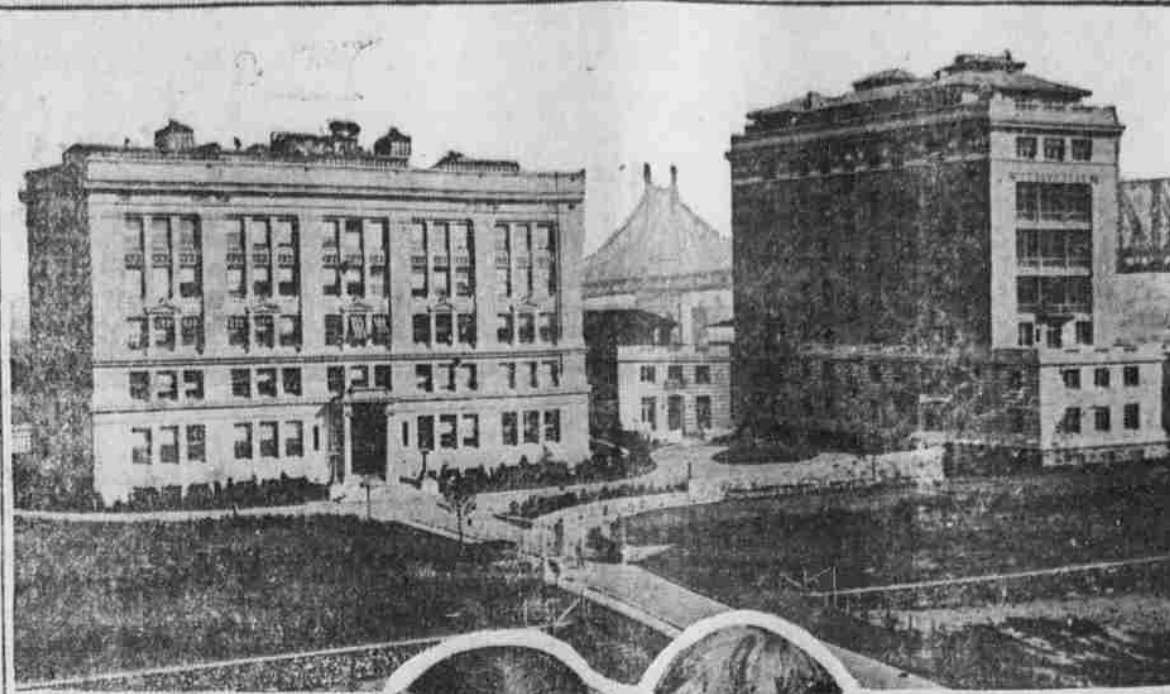
Captain Kairig stated that he anticipated no trouble in eluding the English cruisers expected off the capes any minute for the return voyage. The plans of the master of the submarine are unknown at this time. He, however, is expected to leave for Germany within the next week or ten days.

British warships were scattered all along the Atlantic coast and they were ordered to capture or sink this defiant craft at all hazards. Twenty miles, ten miles and five miles.

I. O. O. F. CELEBRATES

Springfield, O., July 10.—Visitors from I. O. O. F. lodges and encampments in all parts of the state, numbering in all about 5,000, attended a "home-coming" here in connection with the twenty-second session of the Patriarchs Militant of the state and the seventy-seventh session of the Grand Lodge of Ohio. The event was arranged principally as a visit to the state I. O. O. F. home here.

MONKEYS EXPECTED TO HELP IN SAVING BABIES IN FIGHT ON INFANTILE PARALYSIS



ROCKEFELLER INSTITUTE - MONKEY MAY SAVE CHILD

Thoroughly alarmed by the spread of infantile paralysis among the children of New York city and the peril of its attacking the children of other communities (others have already been affected) the federal authorities offered to the city the aid of the federal health service. Dr. Haven Emerson, city health commissioner, asked the acting surgeon general to obtain, if possible, the release for shipment to the United States of 100 monkeys in the Philippines. In its efforts to solve the all important problem of how infantile paralysis is "carried,"

the department of health and co-operating research agencies are seriously embarrassed by the shortage of monkeys. The monkey is the only animal upon which tests to identify the medium of communication of the disease can be made. The Rockefeller institute, however, which was established by John D. Rockefeller to fight infantile paralysis after his young grandson died of the disease, has 100 monkeys collected in the Philippines ready for shipment. Because of disease among animals on the islands there has been an embargo on their

exportation. This is why the monkeys have not come to New York. If the efforts of the public health service are successful in having the embargo raised, so far as the monkeys are concerned, although the animals will not arrive for some weeks, Dr. Emerson believes that the scientists of the federal government, of the Rockefeller institute and of other research bodies will be able to make great headway in solving the problem of who and what are the most dangerous "carriers" of infantile paralysis.

CIVILIANS ASSIST POLICE IN PARALYSIS SCOURGE

New York, July 10.—The board of health reported that during the past twenty-four hours eighty-eight new cases of infantile paralysis have been reported from the five boroughs of the city. Brooklyn leading with sixty-six.

Now that the health department has arrived at a somewhat systematic method of handling the cases all are being sent to the Willard Parker hospital, in Manhattan, and this rule prevails no matter in what section of the city the cases are reported.

The department was assisted in its work by 21,000 civilian volunteers, members of the Home Defense league, an auxiliary of the police department. These assistants inaugurated their work by surveying dark alleys and vacant lots throughout the city. They not only aided the police, but also street cleaners and hundreds of phys-

cians who are combatting the outbreak, under the auspices of the federal, state and municipal health officials. In Brooklyn members of the league reported several violations of the sanitary laws. In Manhattan 160 members of the league were taken around precincts on the lower East Side by half a dozen police captains. In nearly every instance persons approached by the police and the home defenders readily co-operated with them, and good work was accomplished in cleaning up dirt and filth and in covering garbage cans.

Girl Drinks Poison.

Springfield, O., July 10.—Gladys Stroup, fifteen, became angry when her mother ordered her to go to the grocery, picked up a bottle of poison, drank it and died.

FAMILY IS SMITTEN; ONE KILLED, TWO INJURED

Findlay, O., July 10.—Curtis Moffitt, sixty-seven, a Hancock county farmer, was instantly killed, his wife was fatally hurt and their daughter, Mrs. Ruth George, injured, when an automobile in which they were riding was hit by a Nickel Plate passenger train at Leipsic. A freight train obstruct-

ed their view as their machine approached the railroad crossing. The passenger train shot out in front of the machine a second before the latter reached the tracks. Mr. Moffitt's head was severed from his body. The machine, which was a new one, is a total wreck.

KILLS SELF BEFORE CROWD

East Liverpool, O., July 10.—A man believed to be C. H. Holmes, auditor of the Wheeling and Lake Erie railroad of Cleveland, shot himself on the banks of the Ohio river here in the presence of many spectators. A tailor's label bearing the name of C. H. Holmes was found in the victim's coat.

PULLEY FALLS; MAN KILLED

Delaware, O., July 10.—Chester Cox, twenty, a farmhand, was killed while engaged in putting up hay at Ben Davis farm, west of the city. The hay pulley pulled out of the timber to which it was fastened and, falling, struck Cox on the head. He died a few minutes later.

Farmer Attacked by Gypsies. Columbus, July 10.—A band of thirty-five gypsies jumped out of their six wagons in front of the farmhouse of David Gill, who lives by himself just north of Westerville, attacked him and took \$4 from his clothes. He was bitten severely on the hands and arms by the gypsy women. At Galena, seven miles north of Westerville, the band was overtaken, rounded up and taken to Delaware jail by the sheriff.

ADVANCE ALARMS TEUTON OFFICIALS

Russian Forces Going From Success to Success.

IMPORTANT POINTS MENACED

Possession of Kovol and Baranovich Essential if Germany is to Retain Her Hold Over Poland and Lithuania—Allied Offensive On the Western Front Believed to Have Been Checked—Operations Elsewhere.

London, July 10.—Dispatches from Petrograd report the Russian forces going from success to success.

Not only has General Letchitzky, in the south, occupied the railroad junction at Delatyn, west of Kolomea, thus cutting off General Von Bothmer from his supply base, but General Brusiloff, in the north, is making surprising advances on both sides of the Kovol railway toward the Stokhod river.

The Russian communication reports the enemy force in this region retreating in great disorder and adds that the Russians have occupied Halviche, which is about twenty-four miles to the east of Kovol, while apparently the Russians are already across the Stokhod river somewhere in the region of Janovka.

German possession of Baranovich and Kovol are absolutely essential if she is to retain her hold over the invaded parts of Poland and Lithuania, but it is considered likely that it is only a matter of a few days before the Russians will be in possession of Kovol, which would compel Von Linsingen's retirement from the Lutsak salient.

German dispatches express anxiety over the Russian advance.

Fighting between the Ancre and the Somme was less violent than in the last two days, the British war office reports. A fierce German counter attack was made against the sector held by the New Zealanders. The Teutons succeeded in penetrating the lines, but were ejected within a half hour. There is a strengthening in the German artillery bombardment. This is taken here as forecasting a German counter offensive on a large scale.

The lists of casualties among British officers issued in the past four days, apparently composed almost altogether of losses suffered in the past week's advance, gives a total of 94 killed, 504 wounded and 30 missing.

A notable advance was made by the French toward the fortress of Peronne. On a front of two and one-half miles the French penetrated the Teuton lines from one to two kilometers and took the village of Blaches.

The news shows little change in the relative positions on the western front. Berlin admits the loss of Hardacourt. It is believed in Berlin that the Sixth army and reserves have the situation well in hand on the Somme front and that nothing can interfere with the progress of the Verdun campaign.

LIVE STOCK AND GRAIN

EAST BUFFALO, July 10.

Cattle—Shipping steers, \$9@11 25; butchers, \$8@10 40; heifers, \$7@9 25; cows, \$4 50@5 75; bulls, \$5@7 25; fresh cows and springers, \$5@10 50; calves, \$4 50@13. Hogs—Heavy and mixed, \$10 50@10 55; Yorkers, \$10@10 50; pigs, \$10; roughs, \$9 50@10; stags, \$8 50@9 50. Sheep and Lambs—Yearlings, \$5 50@9 50; wethers, \$7 75@8; ewes, \$4@7 25; mixed sheep, \$7 50@7 75; lambs, \$7@11 50.

CHICAGO, July 10.

Cattle—Native beef steers, \$7 50@11 25; stockers and feeders, \$5 50@9 50; cows and heifers, \$3 75@9 75; calves, \$5 50@12. Hogs—Light, \$9 50@10 10; mixed, \$9 50@10 20; heavy, \$9 50@10 25; roughs, \$9 50@10 65; pigs, \$8 15@9 40. Sheep and Lambs—Wethers, \$8 50@9 50; lambs, \$7 50@10 50.

CLEVELAND, July 10.

Cattle—Choice fat steers, \$5 25@10; butcher steers, \$5 50@9 25; heifers, \$7 25@8 25; bulls, \$5 75@7 75; cows, \$5 25@7 75; choice calves, \$12@13 50. Hogs—Yorkers, heavies and mediums, \$10 25; pigs, \$9 75; roughs, \$8 50; stags, \$7 50. Sheep and Lambs—Wethers, \$7@7 50; ewes, \$6 25@6 75; lambs, \$9@11.

PITTSBURGH, July 10.

Cattle—Choice fat steers, \$5 75@10; butcher steers, \$5 50@9 50; heifers, \$5 50@8 25; cows, \$5 75@7 75; bulls, \$5 75@8 50; top calves, \$12 50. Hogs—Heavies \$10 25@10 25; Yorkers, \$10 40@10 50; pigs, \$10@10 25.

CINCINNATI, July 10.

Cattle—Steers, \$5 15@9 50; heifers, \$5 10@8 50; cows, \$4 75@7 75; calves, \$5 50@8 50. Hogs—Packers and butchers, \$9 75@9 85; common to choice, \$7 50@9 25. Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, \$3@6 50; lambs, \$7@11 15.

BOSTON, July 10.

Wool—Ohio and Pennsylvania, fleeces: Delaine washed, 25¢; half blood combing, 17¢; three-eight blood combing, 14¢@12¢; delaine unwashed, 24¢@25¢.

TOLEDO, July 10.

Wheat, \$1 35¢; corn, \$1¢; oats, \$2¢; clover seed \$8 50.

REBELLION IS HEADED

By Arch Instigator Of Trouble, Pancho Villa

American Officers Believe He Is Again In The Field.

DIRECTS ARMY OF CONTRERAS

Suspicion On the Border That Fresh Force of Carranzistas Have Been Defeated by Villistas—Loyalty of Arrieta Brothers, Who Joined the Carranzistas, Questioned—Developments in Mexican Situation.

El Paso, Tex., July 10.—Telegrams, letters and persons arriving at the border all carry the same reports that General Villa is in the vicinity of the Florida river, not far from the Chihuahua-Durango border; that he is directing the movements of the army of General Calixto Contreras, and that he is holding another considerable body of men in reserve awaiting the moment when he shall have "sufficiently recovered from his wounds and rheumatism" to stand the hard rides and rapid movements of campaigning.

It looks as though Villa's forces under the personal leadership of Contreras have won another victory over the troops of the de facto government. General Domingo Arrieta, commanding the 2,000 Carranzista troops sent out by General Trevino to disperse the Villistas who had slaughtered the command of General Ramos and later looted and then abandoned the town of Jimenez, reported by wire to General Trevino that he had encountered the rebels at Las Nievas, southwest of Jimenez, and that he was then engaging the Villistas. Since then no word had been received from Arrieta by General Trevino at Chihuahua City.

A suspicion was manifest that the troops of General Arrieta might have revolted when they came in touch with the Villistas. All the Arrieta troops, together with their commander, formerly served under Villa. Some months ago the Arrietas came into disfavor with the Carranza government, which had well defined suspicion of the loyalty of the Durango commander.

Every move in the new rebellion bears the imprint of Villa's own strategy, according to American army officers on the border. The bold attack on General Ramos and his command, the ferocity with which the Villistas fought, the promptitude with which they attacked and looted Jimenez and then slipped away, were typical Villa moves, it is asserted.

MANY HURT IN COLLISION

Youngstown, O., July 10.—Fifteen persons were injured, some seriously, when a crowded passenger car on the Youngstown and Sharon Interurban line crashed into a work car near the Basin street tunnel here. Most of the injuries were received during a panic that followed the collision. Mrs. George Jones of Pittsburgh is believed to be fatally injured.

AUTO DITCHED; ONE KILLED

Dayton, O., July 10.—Edwin Kastrop, fourteen, of Cincinnati, was killed; Dollie Baccocco, twenty-four, Cincinnati; William Kastrop, twenty-one, Cincinnati; and Mr. and Mrs. George Skipper of New York city were severely injured when an automobile driven by William Kastrop ran into a ditch along the Cincinnati pike about three miles south of this city.